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Circulation During September

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of September, 1904, all in regular edition, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Copies
1.....	108,970	108,970
2.....	108,980	108,980
3.....	110,910	110,910
4 (Sunday).....	125,950	125,950
5.....	110,980	110,980
6.....	108,920	108,920
7.....	108,920	108,920
8.....	108,210	108,210
9.....	107,230	107,230
10.....	108,550	108,550
11 (Sunday).....	125,290	125,290
12.....	108,980	108,980
13.....	108,040	108,040
14.....	108,970	108,970
15.....	108,140	108,140

Total for the month.....3,218,530

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over

or filed.....80,812

Net number distributed.....3,237,778

Average daily distribution.....107,926

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of

copies returned and reported unsold during the month

of September was 8.60 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of

September.

J. F. FAIRHUR.

My term expires April 26, 1905.

WALBRIDGE'S KINDNESS TO BUTLER.

"Through the liberality and generosity of the

City Council," said the Globe while Mr. Walbridge

was President of that body, "this corporation (the

St. Louis Sanitary Company), with an investment

not exceeding \$150,000, is entitled to reap a harvest

of nearly 100 per cent. Of this immense profit, in

the neighborhood of 75 per cent is a clean rack-off

from the municipal treasury, and the balance is

cleared on the product from raw material furnished

by the city. Not only is the raw material furnished

by the city, but the contracting company is paid

\$27,500 per year for collecting it and hauling it

to its own plant."

Mr. Walbridge himself was a supporter of this

garbage measure, which the Globe elsewhere de-

nounced as the worst bit of favoritism in the city's

record of legislation.

Was not this championship of Butler interests

the most conspicuous feature in Mr. Walbridge's

entire record of public service? If not, then will

Ananias point out what was a more conspicuous

feature in the Walbridge record?

LIGHTING THE WAY.

The progress of reform in St. Louis and Missouri

is a striking exemplification of the methods by

which good government may be made permanent.

In no other city or State is the change so funda-

mental. Elsewhere reform policies are discussed;

but nowhere else does reform reach into all branches

of public affairs. Missouri and its metropolis are

now working out the whole problem of honesty and

efficiency in public office and of capacity and

efficiency in laws and in administrative systems.

Missouri is demonstrating that reform, to be com-

plete, must not only eradicate abuses in the service

and strengthen the structure of government, State

and municipal, but must also purify the sources of

political activity. Reform which is acquired by un-

partisan or nonpartisan effort is a temporary revo-

lution, though idealists believe it to be the means

of settling all difficulties; there is no binding in-

centive in unpartisan or nonpartisan organization, no

bond to keep distinct forces in harmony; and con-

sequently such organization inevitably disrupts by the

pressure of conditions.

The more practical, the more useful and the more

lasting reform is acquired through the established

parties. Under our system of government parties

must exist. Parties stand for principles and pol-

icies, and to them, as they are the indicators of

popular ideals, it is necessary to look for the main-

tenance of good government. The influence of party

is so great that it might be said with emphasis

that good government cannot be secured except by

purifying the parties.

St. Louis and Missouri are lighting the way of

betterment by reforming party simultaneously as

they reform the government. In truth, the reform

in government and in party is also reciprocal. Cir-

cumstances favoring the reform in government are

party nominees, and their achievements in office are party

triumphs. The work of these officials and their as-

stants reflectively inspired the Democratic party

to make similar good nominations at the next elec-

tion. Now, at the third campaign since the first

three years ago, the party makes Mr. Folk its nom-

inee for Governor, selects good State and local

tickets, adopts a platform ratifying reform, and de-

clares, in denouncing corruption, that it spurns the

help and the votes of spoliemen, gangsters and the

minions of debasing politicians.

For a party to divest itself of parasites in the

interior of elections is not unusual. Any party

might be diplomatic and even ostensibly virtuous

and ostentatiously beneficent out of a campaign.

But it is the redempted party alone which will buckle

up its courage at the opening of election hostilities

and proclaim that it would have no votes rather

than votes sullied by abject disloyalty.

This the Democratic party has done in St. Louis

and Missouri, after making a memorable record. The party's leaders first rebuked the bipartisan plotters, next elected them and finally asserted that the party preferred not to have their disreputable votes. Action of such a kind expresses character, putting the Democratic party on a plane, above mere party aspirations, with public ideals.

The reform record of the Democratic party in St. Louis, in waging war against corruption, in superseding misgovernment with good government, in instituting system in administration, in establishing better standards, and in purifying the political organization, is the platform of the local campaign. The Democratic party's record while in power, and its defiance at the beginning of another campaign of the base element in public life, bring the State and the city on the course of thorough reform. The issue is clearly marked. Democracy marches in the lead in solving the whole problem of good government.

REFORM IS PROFITABLE.

There is no need of going far to find that good government is its own reward. St. Louis sees the virtue of reform in the graphically drawn contrast with the late reign of corruption, when retrogression and misgovernment accompanied disloyalty to public trust. Three years ago the city was dishonored and unkempt; to-day it is famous for the attainment of really great results.

No city in the United States can boast a better municipal record than that which the reform administration has made in St. Louis since the last general election. Mr. Folk's achievements alone would do credit to any community; so would Mayor Wells's achievements. These two officials, with their assistants, have extended betterment into all departments of the local government, and they have made standards which are inspiring hope in all parts of the country.

Through his indomitable courage and perseverance, Mr. Folk has turned the city's shame into glory. Crime was all but licensed when he became Circuit Attorney. Public officials violated their oaths for spoil, and none of them feared the law or its penalties. The public knew that there was crime in office. Former prosecutors had been informed of illegal transactions.

How Mr. Folk exposed and pursued criminals, how he prosecuted offenders and sent them to the Penitentiary, how he illustrated to the people whereby good government might be secured; how he stood pat against the gang and the gang's friends; how he enthused popular sentiment in St. Louis, and how he inspired the inhabitants of other cities, are works which the whole world knows to the credit of St. Louis. His record is one which, with local sentiment for reform, brings this city to the front in the campaign of betterment.

To his achievements St. Louis adds the work of the Wells administration in revolutionizing municipal affairs. Now there is system in public departments. The municipality has high standards of government. The revenue is collected, without favoritism, making a startlingly favorable showing by comparison. The revenue is not wasted or mispent, but is invested in improvements. The public property is in better condition than ever. Public improvements are carried on steadily. And the change enlists earnest approbation from the citizens.

It is unnecessary to review the deplorable conditions which existed up to about three years ago. The contrast is clear of itself, without detailed comparison. All citizens are aware, every day, as they go to and from their homes, that St. Louis is a better city. The virtue of reform is felt by all who have civic spirit enough to care.

If there was a deep motive for bringing about reform, if reform was a necessity three years ago, and if the reform record reflects honor upon St. Louis and produces benefits for the citizens, it is imperative that the citizens should approve what has been accomplished by supporting the authors of reform. St. Louis cannot afford to forget. Reform's advantages must not be lost. They must be retained and enlarged.

THOSE FREIGHT RATES.

Freight rates in Illinois are from twenty-five to fifty per cent higher than in Ohio, Indiana or Michigan. This peculiar fact, in view of the frequent public agitations of the matter, must be due to a bond of sympathy, not to say a close relationship, between the corporations and the dominant politics of the State.

The commission has allowed such unfavorable conditions to continue in spite of the fact that the real promise of a reduction was made last fall. An explanation of this burden which is carried by the shippers of a great State will not be news to many of its citizens. Suffice it to say that the particular mission of the railroads, in the philosophy of an Illinois Republican politician, has been to pay campaign expenses. They have been paying them, too; so that the high rates at least may be regarded as in the nature of an extraordinary coincidence.

The freight rates are only one of many items which might be cited, all of which go to show that a new deal is needed in Illinois. The reigning party does not enter upon this campaign upon pledges or under circumstances which in any way guarantee the reforms so much needed. Demeen entered into a close alliance with the Yates administration and it was under the Yates administration that the power of corporate influences grew to dangerous proportions.

In the cause of good and free government, as a matter of business pure and simple, in the interests of the masses of the people, Illinois should elect Larry Stringer and the Democratic State ticket.

THE SKYSCRAPER SCHOOL.

The Board of Education of Greater New York appears to be elated over the plans for a skyscraper school in the metropolis. It is said that the building superintendents firmly believe that a ten or twelve story building, accommodating 8,000 students, will solve the education problem in the congested districts of large cities.

Undoubtedly the chief argument for a many-storied school is that it dispenses with the cost of additional land; and land is expensive in populated districts. Instead of buying more land, at a high price, the board would lift the schoolrooms higher toward the clouds, and thus, in providing larger accommodations, bring the benefits of instruction to a greater number of pupils.

Regarding this district in New York, a skyscraper school may solve an educational problem. The immense building may be the right thing in a predicament. But the skyscraper school will not solve the educational problem. The idea is one which, while serving the ends in a specific difficulty, does not appeal to educators as worthy of general approval.

New York's skyscraper school will be only unique. It will stand as a monument to the thoughtlessness of boards of education. It will draw attention to the lack of foresight which finally compelled one board to meet an emergency which should not have existed. It will accentuate the necessity of arranging for educational advantages in the right way and at the right time.

This style will not be an improvement over what might be called the typical style. This building will

have some of the conveniences of the typical school edifice; but it will not have some of the best conveniences. It will have many inconveniences. It will have a few dangers. Elevators, escalators, stairways, and other accessories will not compensate for the pleasures of yard space, of freedom, of ease and of convenience, and for the surer safety, which are among the best features of the typical school building.

In fact, New York, is decidedly eccentric in approving the idea of a skyscraper school. Present ideals look to buildings of normal size, to strict safety, and to playground or recreation area. These ideals relate not only to lower-grade schools, but to advanced schools. This one skyscraper school is only the solution of a pressing difficulty; it is only a remedy for oversight. It does not offer any good suggestion. Probably its best recommendation is that it emphasizes the policy of doing things right at first, in order that they may not have to be done wrong.

Armed sentinels guard St. Louis property in St. Louis County. Why? Because the Republican officials out there have not kept down evildoers. For some reason crime seems to have an easy and prosperous time in parts of the county.

An Arizona man offers to raffle himself, as a husband, at \$1 a chance. The idea may be all right, but it is possible that the price of a chance is too high. Make it thirty cents.

Chicago probably will be well pleased with the condition of its St. Louis excursionists. They attended a sacred concert in Festival Hall.

While we are offering resolutions at our international congresses, let us remember that there are two sides or more to every question.

Although King Peter of Serbia is now a full-fledged King, it wouldn't do any harm to wash the throne with American soap.

RECENT COMMENT.

Wrecking the Russian Varieg.

George Kennan in the Outlook.
As seen from the deck of the Manchurian, the dismantled hull was lying on its port side, in about forty feet of water, and looked like the half-submerged body of a big black whale. Wrecking boats, equipped with massive derricks, were moored alongside; fifteen or twenty armored divers were at work below, filling big iron buckets with coal from the cruiser's bunkers; and smoke-engines were hoisting these buckets into the air and emptying them into the open sea. The divers were working by the light of submerged incandescent electric burners, which irradiated dimly the gloomy recesses of the sunken hull, and as soon as it grew dark the scene of operations above water was brilliantly illuminated by means of arc lights suspended from derricks, masts, and horizontal lines of rope. In a general way, it looked from Manchuria as if a party of naval surgeons were making a post-mortem examination of the body of a big stranded whale in a sort of ocean clinic lighted by electricity and attended by scores of observers in sampans and junks.

At the time of our arrival in Chemulpo, work on the wrecked cruiser had been in progress for about three months. All of her armament had been removed with the exception of two six-inch guns and two torpedoes on the port side, and the divers had taken out of her bunkers no less than 500 tons of coal. Owing to the fact that the launching tubes were all filled with torpedoes when the cruiser sank, the work of dismantling the hull and getting out the armament was not only difficult, but extremely hazardous. A little carelessness, the breaking of a tackle, or an accidental blow, might explode one of the torpedoes, and that would not only destroy the hull, but probably kill every diver below the surface of the water. I am quite sure that I should rather have a torpedo shot at me in a naval fight than try to get one out of its launching-tube by the dim light of an incandescent burner at a depth of thirty or forty feet in the gloomy hull of a sunken vessel. Japanese sailors, however, are not only courageous, but skillful, and they succeeded in removing three torpedoes, ten big six-inch guns, and twenty-five smaller pieces of ordnance, without a serious accident of any kind. The work was greatly facilitated by the accidental discovery in one of the cabins of a complete set of plans and drawings of the Varieg, showing all her compartments and the location of everything on board.

A Remarkable Exhibition in Wyoming.

Harper's Weekly.
The great event of the celebration this year was the remarkable feat of Will Pickett, a negro hailing from Taylor, Tex., who gave his exhibition while 20,000 people watched with wonder and admiration a mere man, unaided, without a device or appliance of any kind, attack a fiery, wild-eyed and powerful steer, and throw it by his teeth. With the aid of a helper, Pickett caught the steer until he was in front of the grand stand. Then he jumped from the saddle and landed on the back of the animal, grasped its horns, and brought it to a stop within a dozen feet. By a remarkable display of strength he twisted the steer's head until its nose pointed straight into the air, the animal belching with gain and its tongue protruded by the dim light of the air. Again and again the negro was jerked from his feet and tossed into the air, but his grip on the horns never once loosened, and the steer failed in its efforts to gore him. Cowboys with their lariats rushed to Pickett's assistance, but the action of the combat was too rapid for them. Before help could be given, Pickett, who had forced the steer's nose into the mud and shut off its wind, slipped, and was tossed aside like a piece of paper. The crowd, however, was not deterred. Pickett jumped to his feet and ran for his horse. Taking the saddle without touching the stirrup, he ran the steer to a point opposite the judges' stand, again jumped on to its back, and threw it. Twice was the negro lifted from his feet, but he held on with the tenacity of a bulldog. Suddenly Pickett dropped the steer's head and grasped the upper lip of the animal with his teeth, threw his arms wide apart, to show that he was not using his hands, and sank slowly upon his back. The steer lost its footing and rolled upon its back, completely covering the negro's body with its own. The crowd was speechless with horror, many believing that the negro had been crushed; but a second later the steer rolled to its other side, and Pickett arose uninjured, bowing and smiling. So great was the applause that the dark again attacked the steer, which had staggered to its feet, and again threw it after a desperate struggle.

Daughters of the Confederacy.
From a poem by Mrs. M. E. Drew of Martha Reid Chapter, Florida Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

To garland lovingly our warriors' graves,
And o'er them raise the epitaph that gives
From undeserved forgetfulness; to tend
The aged living veterans who bend
Beneath the weight of years.
Whose scars and poverty command our tears;
In gratitude to deck each feeble breast
With the Cross of Honor's glorious crest
(A woman's tribute, a fitting need;
A priceless emblem of a deathless deed);
Then, at the last summons to the brave,
To lay him gently in an honored grave,
To guard the relics of a sacred past,
The tattered garb, the banners fading fast,
Swords that flashed at the Southland's call,
Old guns—and women ran many a ball—
Muster-rolls of imperishable names,
Portraits, our hearts the time-defying frames,
Confederate bills, pathetic money-face
Of a brave, impoverished, faithful race,
That gave up all; nor grudging the smallest meed
Of treasure, in their country's direst need;
And keepakes from the battles red,
Whence life and name, and everything had fled
Save these mementoes of the unknown dead.
To purge the schools of history falsified,
To none have been upon the Southern child
Stains of traitor, rebel, and a sacred deed.
To pain his secret soul, to perpetrate
In love alone, without one dream of hate,
Remembrance of the men who wore the gray,
And principles for which they stood at bay,
And send them on the wings of truth sublime,
Down to the very farthest shores of time,
That the purposes, in all fidelity,
Of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

MRS. GERALD O'REILLY RECEIVES;
FAIR OFFICIAL'S FAREWELL DINNERS.

MISS KATE HAMMOND,
A Dallas, Tex., young girl, who is visiting relatives in Jamieson Place, and seeing the Fair.

Mrs. Gerald O'Reilly's reception yesterday afternoon at her handsome home in Page boulevard was one of the pleasantest afternoons of the opening season.

Mrs. O'Reilly's sisters, Mrs. Reginald Palmer of Pennsylvania and Mrs. John Lynch of Uniontown, Mo., assisted in the affair, and all their old friends among the matrons and young women were invited to meet them between the hours of 4 and 6.

The house was lavishly trimmed with flowers, pink predominating. The pretty French blue parlor was in La France rose and delicate greens, while the dining-room was resplendent in masses of palest pink carnations of a new variety. Mrs. O'Reilly received in a pink-lavender chiton gown, decorated with pink ribbons and pink flowers, while the high centerpiece set it from below. The electric bulbs were half hidden in the flowers, and added to the effect. The table was covered with pink silk and adorned with a daisies and lilies cover of fine pattern.

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A large orchestra played behind a floral screen arranged in two shades of blue with French lace of the same dainty color. Some diamond carriage ornaments were worn. Mrs. Lynch was in cream tulle, hand-embroidered and trimmed with lace, while Mrs. Palmer wore white chiffon cloth at the punch bowl. Mrs. O'Reilly and Mrs. Shotwell served the guests, while Mrs. B. Martin, Mrs. John B. Hall and Mrs. Frank Maginn came without hats.

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FIRST OF FAREWELL DINNERS.

Doctor Howard J. Rogers, chief of the World's Fair Department of Education and Social Economy, and Mrs. Rogers gave the first of a series of farewell dinners on Sunday night at the St. Louis Club.

They will depart soon for their Eastern home, and are entertaining some of their World's Fair friends in this delightful manner before leaving. Dinner was served in one of the largest private dining-rooms of the club, with side and white decorations to make it attractive.

The table was arranged with an electric centerpiece of two shades of blue with French lace of the same dainty color. Some diamond carriage ornaments were worn. Mrs. Lynch was in cream tulle, hand-embroidered and trimmed with lace, while Mrs. Palmer wore white chiffon cloth at the punch bowl. Mrs. O'Reilly and Mrs. Shotwell served the guests, while Mrs. B. Martin, Mrs. John B. Hall and Mrs. Frank Maginn came without hats.

BRADLEY-BRENNAN.
The marriage of Miss Agnes Monica Brennan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Brennan, to